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THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL
EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED.



THE CAPITOL.

THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL
EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A
CONVENIENT GUIDE

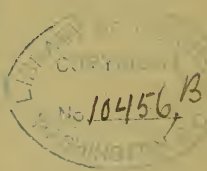
TO ALL POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE CITY
OF WASHINGTON.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

TRADE



MARK.



WASHINGTON, D. C.:
PUBLISHED BY DEVLIN AND COMPANY,
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1872.

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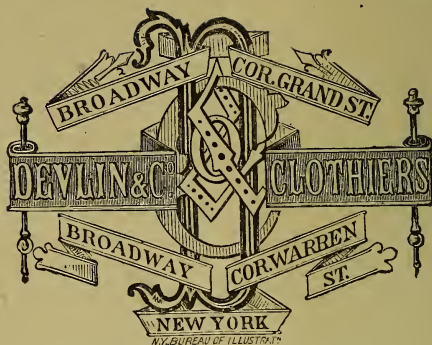
NOTE.

THE visitor to any great city is materially assisted in his efforts to see that which is interesting and attractive, and also enabled to economize time, by the possession of a convenient hand-book that will indicate directly the points of interest, and give in simple form such facts and explanations as are essential to the appreciation of any given place or object. In no city of the United States is a work of this kind so necessary as in the National Capital; and we think the little book here presented meets that want in a practical and reliable shape. Confident that its merits will commend it to use and favor, and that incidentally thereto our name and business will be favorably presented, we send it forth as "bread upon the waters," and hope for its return in other forms ere many days.

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EARLY HISTORY.

THE subject of a permanent seat of government was first debated in Congress after the insult offered to that body in Philadelphia, in June, 1783, by a band of mutinous soldiers, who assailed the hall during session, demanding arrearages of pay. In October of the same year, legislation upon the subject was fairly inaugurated, and thenceforward until the final decision, which was reached July 16, 1790, fixed the location as it now exists, Congress and the country at large were involved in excited discussion of the question. President Washington's advocacy of the present site of the Capital doubtless had great weight in securing the decision of Congress. His attention was arrested by the advantages which this location presented for a city, when he was a youthful surveyor of the country in this vicinity, and when, with Braddock's forces, he encamped on the hill — long known as Camp Hill from this incident — now occupied by the Observatory.

The location being decided, the States of Virginia and Maryland ceded to the general government a part of their territory, embracing an area of ten miles square, and including the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria; adding to the grant a donation of about \$170,000 for the improvement of the new Capital.

A commission was appointed by Congress to make purchases of land from private individuals, to define the proper boundaries, and to erect the necessary buildings. The commissioners laid the corner-stone of the District at Jones' Point, near Alexandria, on the 15th of April, 1791; and directed that the federal district should be called the Territory of Columbia, and the federal city the City of Washington. The fund donated by Virginia and Maryland being exhausted, Congress authorized a loan for the continuation of the improvements, under which authority President Washington received from the State of Maryland a loan of \$100,000. In June, 1800, the commissioners reported the necessary buildings ready for occupancy; whereupon, the public offices were immediately removed from Philadelphia, and on the third Monday of November following, Congress held its first session in the infant city, and on the 27th day of February, 1801, formally assumed jurisdiction over the

District of Columbia. The government has continued in occupancy of the Capital from its first removal there until the present time, save for a period of two or three days subsequent to the battle of Bladensburg, August 24, 1814, which placed the city at the mercy of the British forces under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn. Congress was not in session, but the executive officers of the government were obliged to make a hasty retreat, leaving most of the public offices and records to the mercy of the invaders, who made a short space of time suffice for an extended work of destruction. The Capitol and Executive Mansion were fired and greatly damaged, a large portion of the public records consumed or mutilated, and much private property destroyed. As before stated, the District embraced an area of ten miles square, or one hundred square miles; but in July, 1846, Congress ceded back to Virginia the territory originally donated by her, embracing the city and county of Alexandria, thus reducing the area to about sixty square miles.

PLAN OF THE CITY.

President Washington, as soon as the location was decided, directed Major L'Enfant to lay out a plan for the capital city; but finding him unsatisfactory, appointed Andrew Ellicott in his place.

In laying out the plan of the city, Mr. Ellicott drew a meridional line, by astronomical observation, through the area intended for the Capital, and upon this basis laid off two sets of streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and distinguished by letters and numbers. The streets running north and south are numbered, and those running east and west are lettered, taking the Capitol as a starting-point. Avenues were then projected, cutting the streets at various angles, and connecting the most prominent and favorable points of the city; the avenues intersecting each other with large open spaces at certain points. These avenues are named after, and located to correspond with, the position of the different States in the Union, and are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty feet wide; the streets vary from ninety to one hundred and ten feet in width. The city is four and a half miles in length, and two and a half in breadth.

METHOD OF NUMBERING STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

For one not familiar with streets, localities, and points of the compass in Washington, the assistance of a map will be necessary to illustrate this explanation of the somewhat complex sys-

tem of naming and numbering the streets, which has always been a source of confusion to the stranger. This system, however, when fully comprehended, enables one to find any given street and number without assistance.

The city is now divided into four sections, the Capitol being the centre, respectively denominated, North East, North West, South East, South West. Streets of the same names appearing in all these sections, and the same avenues, in several cases, traversing more than one section, it is customary in stating an address to add to the street the initial letters (as N. E., etc.) of the section in which it is located. An exception to this rule is the North West section, which contains the main portion of the city, regarding which the indicating initials are dropped, and by common usage it is understood, when no section is stated, this section is meant.

The limits of the several sections are as follows:

Northeast. East of North Capitol Street and north of East Capitol Street.

Southeast. East of South Capitol Street and south of East Capitol Street.

Southwest. West of South Capitol Street and south of the Canal.

Northwest. West of North Capitol Street and north of the Canal.

In the event of the expected filling up of the Canal, some other dividing line between the North and South sections, west of the Capitol, will be selected, probably the open space known as the Mall or Government Reservation, No. 2, which extends from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion.

The streets running east and west are lettered, and those running north and south are numbered, except some very short streets.

The buildings are numbered upon the Philadelphia plan. On the lettered streets, running east and west, and lettering each way from the Capitol, and avenues running diagonally, the numbers of the buildings begin at North and South Capitol Streets, and count each way, the numbers of the streets indicating hundreds, those between First and Second Streets including from one hundred upward, between Second and Third Streets from two hundred upward, and so on.

The numbered streets running north and south count each way from the Capitol, and the buildings thereon number from the dividing line, viz.: The Canal on the west, and East Capitol Street on the east, of the Capitol. The system of numbering is the same as with the lettered streets, the numbers being located to correspond with the letters of the alphabet.

To illustrate the above: To find No. 1113 Pennsylvania Avenue. The initials of the section being omitted, it shows it to be N. W., and the number explains that it is between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. To find 510 E Street, N. E. The general direction is given by the initials, and by recalling the plan as above explained, it appears that E Street is the fifth street north of the Capitol, and the desired number between the fifth and sixth streets east of North Capitol Street. To find 510 Third Street, S. W. The southwest section being understood, it is plain that the street in question is the third street west of the Capitol and the number to be found between E and F Streets, the former being the fifth letter of the alphabet.

It is important to remember that the letter J is omitted in the plan of streets.

HEALTH.

Owing to the wide streets and numerous open spaces, as well as to the natural salubrity of the climate, the city and District are almost entirely exempt from epidemics; diseases incident to compact and crowded cities are here scarcely known. There are very few deaths from malarious diseases, and the number of these is annually decreasing. A large proportion of the deaths among strangers, for which the climate of Washington is often held responsible, are to be attributed to two causes: the entire change of diet and mode of life experienced by many new residents and visitors, by which the constitution is weakened and lurking disease strengthened; and too frequently the casting away of the moral restraint of home, by which the same result is obtained, and the victim of carelessness or unusual dissipation is thus charged to the climate of the seat of government.

POPULATION.

The population of the District has steadily increased from 14,093 in 1800, to 75,115 in 1860 (not including Alexandria, which was ceded back to Virginia in 1846), and 130,000 in 1870. This number is vastly augmented during the sessions of Congress. The war wrought an important and happy change in the character and number of the people, and instead of the degeneracy and ruin prophesied by many, a few years have given evidence of the energy and intelligence of the new citizens, and the city is now rapidly increasing in prosperity and importance.

It is believed in many quarters that the moral tone of the city of Washington is lower than that of the average of our large cities. This is an error oft refuted, so far as the perma-

ment population is concerned; for it cannot be denied that the community is well ordered, and will compare favorably with that of any other city, and careful observers assert that a steady advance in the scale of morals is and has been going on for a series of years. There is, however, no disguising the fact that much vice flourishes here, especially at those seasons when the city is crowded with strangers.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Washington is rapidly becoming a social centre toward which the fashionable life of the country gravitates in the winter as it does to the leading watering places in the summer, and to people of leisure and culture seeking amusement and congenial society, the National Capital offers attractions that are unique and peculiarly its own, — attractions that are being more completely recognized with every passing year.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

is vested in the Congress of the United States. That body originally delegated the control to a board of commissioners, then to a superintendent, then to a mayor appointed by the President. Afterward, under a more liberal charter, the government was placed in the hands of the people to a greater extent, and they were allowed to elect their mayor and municipal councils. But this had its disadvantages, and a territorial organization was conceded, by a large majority, to be better for all interests; accordingly Congress passed an act, in 1870, providing for the change, and in April, 1871, a new government was organized. Its officers consist of a Governor, a Secretary, a Council or Upper Board of the Legislature, a Board of Public Works, and a Board of Health, all appointed by the President for certain terms, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States; a Delegate to Congress, and a House of Delegates or Lower House of the Legislature, and other officers, who are elected annually by the people.

THE CAPITOL.

THE first and grandest object of interest to the sight-seer is the Capitol, a magnificent structure, conspicuous on entering the city, and prominent for many miles from every section of the neighboring country. It is situated in the eastern portion of the city, and stands on the brow of a plateau ninety feet above the level of the low-tide water of the Potomac River. This commanding position was chosen by George Washington, and the corner-stone was laid by him at the southeast corner of the north wing of

THE CENTRAL EDIFICE,

with appropriate civic, military, and Masonic honors, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1793. The design of the original building was furnished by Dr. William Thornton, and under the successive superintendence of Stephen Hallet, George Hadfield, and James Hoban, as architects, this portion of the building was made available for the sitting of Congress in November, 1800. The south wing, which was much more beautiful in finish than the north, was completed in 1811. On the 24th of August, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed with fire by the British troops, and Congress was therefore compelled to hold its sessions in various other buildings. Having passed an order for the rebuilding of the Capitol, the work was commenced immediately, under the direction of B. H. Latrobe, architect, who was succeeded in 1817 by Charles Bulfinch, and the original plan completed in 1825, Congress in the mean time having returned to the occupancy of the building. The architecture of this central portion is principally Corinthian; the Doric style is employed in some portions, and several of the columns have original designs for their capitals. The material of which the walls are constructed is sandstone, quarried on an island in Aquia Creek, Virginia, that was purchased by the government for this purpose, in 1791, at a cost of \$6,000.

THE EXTENSIONS

By an act of Congress, September 30th, 1850, it was provided that the Capitol be extended; and plans, submitted by Thomas U. Walter, architect, were accepted by President Fillmore June 10th, 1851. The corner-stone was laid in the presence of a vast concourse of people from every section of the coun-

try, on the 4th of July, the first day of the seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States, by the President; Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, being the orator of the day.

The material used in the construction of the walls of the "extensions" is white marble, slightly variegated with blue, which is brought from Lee, Mass. The columns, of pure white marble, are each in one solid block, and were quarried at Cockeysville, Md. The architecture is mainly a continuation of the principal style of the central building.

THE DOME.

This magnificent fabric, rising over the centre of the whole edifice, was commenced in 1856, and was designed by the architect of the extensions. It occupies the place of the "old dome," a badly proportioned affair of brick, stone, and wood, sheathed with copper, the total height of which, from ground to top, was only one hundred and forty-five feet. The present dome, semi-ellipsoidal in form, is built of cast-iron, weighs nearly 4,000 tons, and rises to a height of two hundred and twenty-eight feet from the basement floor to the lantern, the latter being fifty-two feet high and seventeen feet in diameter.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY,

which surmounts the whole, is of bronze, measures sixteen feet six inches in height, and was designed by Crawford. The total height from basement floor to top of the statue being two hundred and ninety-six feet six inches.

THE FRONT.

The building fronts the east, and that part looking toward the western portion of the city, which at first sight appears to be the front, is the rear. The three great flights of steps on the front are the entrances respectively to the Senate Chamber on the north wing, the Rotunda in the centre, and the Hall of Representatives on the south wing. Beneath these steps are vaulted carriage-ways and broad entrances to the ground floor. The right and left cheek-blocks of the centre flight of steps are ornamented with statuary.

That on the right side (entering) is by Horatio Greenough, and represents the struggles of our pioneer settlers. A sturdy backwoodsman is grappling with a powerful Indian, whose tomahawk had been uplifted to strike the death-blow of the white man's wife and child, whose faithful dog stands by, anxious to assist his master. In a corresponding position on the other side

of the steps is Persico's sculpture, representing the Discovery of America. It describes Columbus holding in his hand a globe, and at his feet an Indian maiden crouches in fear and astonishment. Just above these, in the tympanum of the pediment, is an allegorical group of three female figures in *alto-relievo*, also by Persico, typical of the Genius of America. The central figure is America, who is presented as addressing Hope upon the left, and directing her attention to Justice, who stands at the right, holding the Constitution of the United States and the scales. This group is said to have been designed by John Quincy Adams. In the portico, to the right and left of the door entering into the Rotunda, are Persico's statues of Mars and Ceres, and over the door is Campellano's bass-relief of Fame and Peace crowning a bust of Washington with wreaths of laurel.

Each of the extensions has a portico with twenty-two columns extending the entire width of the front, with a central projection of ten feet four inches forming a double portico in the centre, of the same width as the gable. The great stairways just mentioned lead up to and through these porticoes.

The pediment over the flight of steps to the northern wing, or Senate entrance, contains a group by Thomas Crawford, indicating the progress of civilization in America. In the centre is a statue of America, and on her right are the figures of the soldier, commerce, youth and education, the mechanic, and a sheaf of wheat; on her left are the pioneer, the hunter, the Indian with his squaw and their child, sitting by a filled grave. A corresponding work of art will ultimately fill a similar place in the front of the southern wing.

BRONZE DOORS.

The massive doors (seventeen feet high, and weighing 20,000 pounds) opening from the eastern front into the Rotunda are of pure bronze, and were cast in Munich from designs by Rogers, representing, in bass-relief, interesting periods in the life of Columbus; beginning with his departure from the convent near Palos, and ending with his death-bed scene. They cost more than \$100,000. There are two doors of a similar material at the eastern entrance to the Senate wing. These were designed by Crawford; but he died before the work was finished, and they were completed by Rinehart, a Baltimore sculptor. The design is intended to symbolize war and peace by historical events in the life of Washington. They were cast at Chicopee, Mass., and cost about \$55,000. Their entire weight is 14,000 pounds. It is satisfactory to know that these doors were designed and executed in this country by Americans.

THE DIMENSIONS

of the Capitol are as follows : The centre building is three hundred and fifty-two feet four inches long, and one hundred and twenty-one feet six inches deep, with a portico one hundred and sixty feet wide on the east side, and a projection of eighty-three feet on the west. The corridors connecting the north and south wings with the centre building are each forty-four feet long, and fifty-six feet eight inches wide. Each wing is one hundred and forty-two feet eight inches in length, and two hundred and thirty-eight feet ten inches in depth, exclusive of the porticoes and steps. The entire length of the building is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and the total depth three hundred and twenty-four feet, or thirty-one feet longer than St. Peter's at Rome, and one hundred and seventy-five feet longer than St. Paul's at London. The height from the basement floor to the top of the bronze statue of Liberty on the dome is nearly three hundred feet. St. Peter's Cathedral to the top of the lantern is one hundred and forty-five feet higher, and St. Paul's is seventy-three feet higher. The height of the interior of the dome from the floor of the Rotunda is one hundred and eighty feet. The interior diameter is ninety-seven feet, and the greatest exterior diameter is one hundred and thirty-five feet. The ground covered by the Capitol is 153,112 square feet, or six hundred and fifty-two feet more than three and one-half acres.

THE GROUNDS

surrounding the Capitol embrace an area of about fifty acres, and are ornamented with a great variety of umbrageous trees, indigenous and foreign, flower-beds, graveled walks, and fountains. A large number of comfortable seats are provided for visitors, and the park is a place of delightful resort, especially during the summer season, when on every Wednesday afternoon, by an order of Congress, open-air concerts are given by the Marine Band. The statue of Washington, in the park fronting the Capitol, is by Greenough, the granite pedestal of which bears the words, "George Washington: First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Congress has, however, wisely provided for the enlargement and improvement of the capitol grounds, and effect is now (July, 1872) being given to its action upon this subject. The committees of both houses, in which the deciding power has been vested, have approved the plans of Mr. Edward Clark, the architect employed for the Capitol; whereby it is proposed to extend the grounds by the addition of an entire square north and south, to

improve the grading so as to leave the magnificent building on an eminence when approached from any point, to fill up hollows adjacent to the park, to straighten and improve neighboring streets and avenues, to banish car tracks from the inclosure, to introduce a finer growth of trees and shrubbery, and in all respects to make the surroundings more worthy the noble Capitol. Two years of time, and a large outlay of money will be required that this plan may be realized; but when the work is completed, it can doubtless be truly said, that the investment is worthy the place and the nation.

THE ROTUNDA

is the circular room occupying the centre of the building. The floor is paved with freestone. Its walls between the pilasters rising from the floor are decorated with eight large historical paintings, eighteen by twelve feet each. The oldest of these are the four painted by Colonel John Trumbull, a member of the Continental Army, who served on the staff of General Washington. These pictures represent the signing of the Declaration of Independence; the Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; and the Resignation of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in 1783. They possess a peculiar interest and value on account of the portraits they contain, the artist having been associated with most of the characters represented. They were ordered by Congress at a cost of \$8,000 each. The remaining pictures are, the Embarkation of the Pilgrims in the *Speechwell* at Delft Haven, by Robert W. Weir; the Landing of Columbus, by John Vanderlyn; De Soto discovering the Mississippi, by William H. Powell; and the Baptism of Pocahontas, by John Gadsby Chapman. These paintings cost the government from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each. Just above them in alternate panels are four carvings in bass-relief, representing the head of Columbus, the discoverer of the new world; the head of Cabot, the discoverer of the northern continent; the head of Sir Walter Raleigh, the pioneer settler in America, and La Salle, the explorer of the West.

Over the four doors of the Rotunda are groups in *alto-relievo*, representing Daniel Boone's conflict with the Indians, by Causici; the Landing of the Pilgrims, by the same artist; the Rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas, by Campellano; and Penn's Treaty with the Indians, by Gevelot. Above these are panels which at some future day will doubtless be ornamented with sculpture, and colonnades supporting the great dome, which contracts to a diameter of sixty-five feet, through

which may be seen, as if in the clouds, Brumidi's allegorical painting, delineating different subjects connected with the history of America.

The method of lighting the Rotunda is curious and novel. By means of a beautiful apparatus, situated at the door opening toward the Senate, a current of electricity is passed from burner to burner, until the whole number, 1300 in all, from the lowest to those in the lantern itself, are all ablaze. The time occupied in lighting is four minutes.

Between the inner and outer shells of the dome there are stairs, affording easy access to all its parts; and at proper intervals are galleries and windows, where the architectural details of the structure may be examined. The stairs lead finally to the top of the dome; and the extended view from this point well repays the labor of the ascent. Skirting the western and southern boundaries of the city are the Potomac River and its tributary, the "Eastern Branch." Directly westward, on the bank of the river, are the Arlington Heights, Munson's Hill, and other places, made memorable by the events of the earlier period of the late war. To the southwest, the city of Alexandria can be plainly seen. Directly south, on the opposite bank of the Eastern Branch, is the Lusane Asylum. To the north is the old Soldier's Home, and in every direction is a magnificent view of the surrounding scenery, full of beauty and historic interest. The entrance to the stairway to the dome is in the passage-way on the left, going from the Rotunda to the Senate.

THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES

is 139 feet long, 93 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The gallery, running entirely around the hall, will accommodate 1,500 persons; a portion, directly above the Speaker's chair, is set apart exclusively for the press reporters, and immediately adjoining are the seats reserved for the diplomatic corps. The remainder of the gallery is open to the general public, a large portion being reserved for ladies. In front of the Speaker's chair, and facing the members, are seats for the clerks of the House, and immediately in front of them sit the official reporters for the government. The ceiling of the hall is of iron (as is much of the ornamental work about the walls), and is supported by trusses from the roof. The stained glass panels in the ceiling each represent the coat of arms of a State. At night the illumination is by gas jets, ignited by electricity, the light shining through these panels.

Privileged persons only are admitted to the floor of the House during session. At other times it is open to all. Surrounding the hall is a corridor well known as

THE LOBBY.

During the sessions of Congress this is continually crowded with the importunate friends of members of Congress, sight-seers, employees, and hundreds of others, forming an exciting and interesting scene.

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Opening from the lobby are several rooms for the use of the Speaker, the officers, and several of the committees of the House. The Speaker's room is immediately in the rear of the hall; the ceiling is of iron, richly painted, and the walls are highly decorated with mirrors, and portraits of nearly all the Speakers who have presided over the House. Adjoining this on the left is the room of the Sergeant-at-arms, on the right an ante-room for the use of visitors, and at the other end of the lobby, is the room of the Committee on Appropriations. These are handsomely decorated and furnished. The post-office for the use of the members is across the lobby on the eastern side of the hall, and is very complete and convenient in its arrangements. The rooms of the Committees on Foreign Relations, Public Lands, Territories, Military and Naval Affairs, and Agriculture, are all worth a visit, being beautifully frescoed and gilded. In the room of the Committee on Agriculture the painting is particularly attractive. On the arched ceiling are represented the Four Seasons; and on one wall is a beautiful picture of Cincinnatus, called from the plow to the dictatorship of Rome, while opposite is a companion painting, representing Israel Putnam, called from a like occupation, to the battle-field of Lexington; on the other two walls are portraits of Washington and Jefferson, and illustrations of the ancient and modern modes of reaping.

Other committee rooms open from the corridor above, which affords access to the gallery of the Hall of Representatives.

The first landing of the stairway leading to the last named corridor is ornamented by Leutze's famous painting, entitled,

“ Westward the Course of Empire takes its Way,”

a graphic and spirited illustration of pioneer life with its dangers, trials, and privations.

STAIRWAYS.

The grand marble staircases ascending to the gallery and descending to the ground floor, as well as the bronze staircase

leading from the private lobby at the rear of the hall to the lower floor, are worthy of critical examination. The former are constructed of beautiful white Italian marble, and equally attractive variegated Tennessee marble, highly polished; the latter is of pure bronze, cast in artistic designs of figures of the eagle, deer, and Cupids, with richly foliated intertwinings.

THE SENATE CHAMBER,

located in the centre of the north wing, is of rectangular shape, one hundred and twelve feet long, eighty-two wide, and thirty high. Its walls and ceiling are handsomely frescoed and gilded. The ceiling is almost entirely of cast-iron richly moulded, and in the centre is a large sky-light of stained glass, through which the chamber is lighted. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons. The northern end is reserved for ladies, and the remainder is free to all, with the exception of that portion immediately over the presiding officer's chair, which is devoted exclusively to reporters for the press, and the section directly opposite for the sole accommodation of the members of the foreign legations.

The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States, or, during his absence, by a senator elected *pro tem*. Immediately in front of the presiding officer's chair are the seats of the secretary of the Senate, and engrossing and enrolling clerks, and in front of these are the desks of the official reporters. Senators and privileged persons only are admitted to the floor of the Senate during the sessions, but at other times any one may enter. Across the lobby, at the rear of the Vice-President's chair, is

THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM,

which is beautifully frescoed; on its walls are painted the portraits of the first President and Cabinet; and on the ceiling illustrations of the history of the country. This room is for the accommodation of the President, when he has occasion to visit the Senate, as is necessary at the close of every session, to sign the numerous bills hurried through at the last hours of legislation. Next to this room is the

SENATORS' RETIRING-ROOM.

The ceiling is of white marble, deeply paneled, supported by highly polished Italian marble columns; the walls are of Tennessee marble, in which are set large plate-glass mirrors. Adjoining this is

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ROOM,

richly frescoed and ornamented. On the wall is a large portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale. Next to these rooms, on the east, are the reception room and Senate post-office, with gilded and frescoed ceilings and ornamentations. The stationery room, and offices of the secretary of the Senate and sergeant-at-arms, with one or two committee rooms, are on the east and west of the Senate Chamber. The wide corridor, or lobby, which surrounds the Senate Chamber and separates it from the committee rooms, is called

THE SENATE LOBBY.

The walls are set with niches for statuary, and in one of these on the east side of the Senate, just opposite the staircase leading to the gallery, is an exquisite statue of Franklin, by Powers, while in a similar position on the west side is one of Hancock, by Stone, both life-size. The staircases leading to the galleries are of highly polished Italian marble, and on the walls of the landings large slabs of Tennessee marble are set. At the first landing of the west staircase, the large and beautiful painting, executed by Walker, and entitled, "The Storming of Chapultepec," claims the admiration of the visitor. On the east staircase, in a similar position, is a large painting representing "General Scott before the City of Mexico."

The visitor will perceive that many features of the Senate Chamber and its surrounding are similar to those already detailed in the description of the Hall of Representatives, and therefore do not need repetition here.

Through the corridor that leads from the main entrance door of the Senate Chamber to the House of Representatives, the messages that pass from one of these bodies to the other are carried by the proper officer; and it is also the principal thoroughfare connecting the two wings. On the eastern side of this corridor, about half way between the Senate Chamber and the Rotunda, is

THE SUPREME COURT ROOM,

semicircular in form, seventy-five feet long, forty-five feet high. The Ionic columns supporting the gallery at the rear are of Potomac marble. This room was formerly the Senate Chamber of the United States, and, like its companion apartment, the old Hall of Representatives, is rich in memories of the past. In strong contrast to the earlier and active history of this room are

the solemn and weighty proceedings and deliberations of court days, so awe-inspiring to the average visitor. The judges of the court are attired in black silk gowns, the Chief Justice presiding in the centre, and on either side the Associate Justices. Opposite the Supreme Court room, across the corridor, is the Court of Claims room. On the other side of the Rotunda, between that and the House of Representatives, are several objects of interest. The principal one of these is

THE OLD HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,

semicircular in form, ninety-five feet long, and sixty feet high, and full of interesting associations. Up to the time of the completion of the new hall, the sessions of the House of Representatives were held here; and its walls have resounded with the eloquence of our great men of the past. John Quincy Adams was stricken with death here, and died before he could be removed from the building.

The twenty-four massive Corinthian columns which support the entablature are of variegated Potomac marble, and cost \$8,000 each. A colossal statue of Liberty, modeled in plaster by Causici, stands over one entrance; and beneath it is an American eagle, modeled from life, and cut in sandstone by Valaperti. Over the door is a clock having for its dial the wheels of a winged car resting on a globe; and in the car is a figure representing History, holding in her hand a scroll and a pen. The above are all interesting relics, having been placed in their positions years ago when Congress held its sessions here. By a resolution of Congress, since its removal to its new accommodations, this hall has been set apart as a receptacle for works of art; and already several contributions have been made by the State and the National governments and individuals, embracing: —

Plaster copy of Houdin's bronze figure of Washington, the original of which is in the State Capitol at Richmond, Va.

Statue of Alexander Hamilton, by Horatio Stone.

Statue of Kosciusko, by H. D. Saunders.

Statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, by C. B. Ives, contributed by the State of Connecticut.

Statue of Lincoln, by Miss Vinnie Ream.

Statue of Roger Williams, executed in Rome by Franklin Simmons of Providence, R. I., presented by the State of Rhode Island.

Statue of General Nathaniel Greene, by Henry K. Brown.

Bust of Lincoln on pedestal of Scotch granite, by Mr. Ames of Boston.

Bust of Thomas Crawford the Sculptor.

Portrait of Henry Clay, by Neagle.

Mosaic portrait of Lincoln, presented by the artist, Signor Salviati of Venice.

Portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by Harding.

Portrait of Joshua R. Giddings, by Miss C. L. Rawson.

In and about the short corridor, between the Rotunda and the old hall, there are several objects of interest. On the north side of the circuitous passage-way is the stationery room, from which all the stationery used by the members of the House is issued. On the south side, in a dimly lighted apartment, the post-office was located when the Representatives sat in the old hall; and in the adjacent rooms thousands of public documents are stored. At the foot of the narrow stairs, on the north side of the corridor, is a specimen of a new order of architecture which was attempted a few years since.

One of the most delightful and interesting places in the building is

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,

located in the western projection of the centre building.

The Library has suffered greatly from fire, having been entirely destroyed by the British in 1814, and losing 40,000 volumes by an accidental fire in the winter of 1851. To guard against the recurrence of such calamities, the present rooms, when reconstructed, were built entirely of iron, the main room being completed in 1853, and the wings in 1867. The volumes in the Library now number nearly 250,000, the collection having been lately increased by the addition of the library of Peter Force, ex-mayor of Washington, whose labors for many years had secured the most valuable collection of books on state affairs in the country. The number of books is being constantly augmented in accordance with a law lately passed by Congress, which provides that the first copy of every book published in the United States shall be deposited here, and at such deposit a certificate is furnished, and the book becomes copyrighted. The provisions of this law alone will add several thousand volumes yearly. The volumes are all catalogued and arranged by subjects, so that any volume can be found in a moment. Although any one is allowed to examine the books, none are permitted to be taken away except by the President of the United States, the Vice-President, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, judges of the Supreme Court, cabinet officers, the diplomatic corps, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and agent of the Joint Committee on the Library:

THE DOCUMENT LIBRARIES

are situated in quite incommodious rooms in out-of-the-way corners of the building, and contain nearly one hundred thousand volumes of documents, laws, reports, debates, etc.; they are accessible to members of Congress and persons introduced by them.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

Underneath the Supreme Court room is the LAW LIBRARY, containing nearly twenty thousand law volumes, the choicest collection in America. It is particularly rich in works upon the civil, maritime, and commercial law.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

is in a room in the gallery over the House, and contains all the Congressional records, a large number of law books, and other publications useful to members of Congress in debate. It is exclusively for the use of members.

THE GROUND FLOOR.

Standing at the north or south entrance door on the ground floor one can look down the corridor the whole length of the building, and see, at the other end, the opposite entrance door, nearly eight hundred feet distant. Under the Senate Chamber the walls of the corridor are exquisitely ornamented in fresco and distemper, illustrating by these beautiful paintings the natural history of America. The floors are laid with encaustic tiles of elaborate pattern, and from the ceilings beautiful gilded chandeliers are suspended. Some of the committee-rooms on this floor are exquisite. One of the rooms is painted after the style of the Loggia of Raphael, and another after the Pompeian style. The thirty monolithic fluted columns of white marble supporting the cast-iron paneled ceiling of the corridor, are worthy of attention with their capitals of foliated tobacco-leaves and buds. A room on this floor in either wing is by special permission of Congress used as a restaurant, and during the sessions a caterer dispenses necessary edibles at fair prices. By another special resolution intoxicating liquors are forbidden in the building. The rooms of the Court of Claims, the National Campaign Committees, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, the Senate Carpenter Shop, the Library Store Room, the office of the

Captain of Capitol Police, the studios of Fisk Mills and Dr. Horatio Stone, Congressional Folding Rooms, and the Law Library, are all located on this floor. In the centre, immediately under and supporting the Rotunda, is the Crypt, and beneath this the Tomb. These terms probably came into use from the proposition at one time seriously considered, but long since dropped, to place the remains of Washington here. Quite appropriate would be the resting place for the sacred dust, but the instructions in his will were so explicit upon the point, that it were disrespect to violate them, even in the laudable purpose to do honor to his memory. The Crypt at present contains two pieces of statuary, namely, Dying Tecumseh and Pulaski, while the Tomb has only the Catafalque upon which the remains of President Lincoln and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens lay in state. Away down in the depths of the building, not an uninteresting sight is

THE HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS

under each wing. The machinery is very complete, and kept in beautiful condition. During the cold weather, heated air is forced up the flues into every part of the building by immense revolving fans; during the warm season, cold air is sent up; thus at all times an even temperature is obtained, and the atmosphere rendered pure and wholesome.

The bath-rooms for the use of Senators and Members are in the basement, and are very complete in their appointments, and liberally patronized.

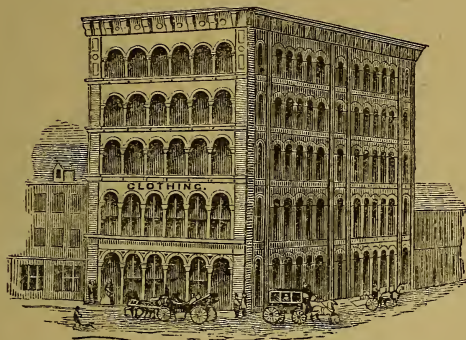
THE CAPITOL POLICE

are ever ready to extend civilities to strangers in showing them about the building. They are readily distinguished by their uniform and badge.

J. DEVLIN.
J. OGDEN.

S. W. JESSUP.
R. C. OGDEN.

DEVLIN & CO.,



BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND STREET,
NEW YORK.

The above cut represents our "up-town store," in which
we carry on

Every Branch of the Clothing Business,

INCLUDING

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

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Wholesale and Retail.

**CUSTOM WORK OR CLOTHING TO ORDER
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all Kinds
Ready-made, and American Yoke
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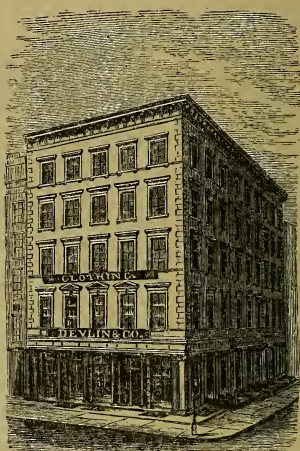
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DEVLIN & CO.,



**Broadway, corner of Warren Street,
NEW YORK.**

The above is a cut of our "down-town store," the business of which is precisely the same as our "up-town store," excepting the wholesale department.

At this store will always be found a complete variety of

**Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
American Yoke Shirts,**

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AND

Piece Goods for Custom Orders.

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GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

faces Pennsylvania Avenue, a little over one mile west of the Capitol. The building was commenced in 1792; was modeled after the palace of the Duke of Leinster; is one hundred and seventy feet front and eighty-six deep, and is built of freestone, painted white. During the war with Great Britain, August 24, 1814, it was destroyed with fire, by British troops, and James Madison, who was then President, was compelled to fly with his family for safety. The East Room, which is used as the grand reception room, covers the entire depth of the eastern end of the building, and is eighty feet long, forty wide, and twenty high. The Green Room, Red Room, and Blue Room, connecting with each other, and opening to the west from the East Room, are also used on certain public occasions, and receive their peculiar names from the color of the walls and furniture. In the western end are accommodations for the President's family; and leading out from this end is the conservatory, containing a great variety of rare plants, some of which are constantly in bloom. On the second floor, at the eastern end, are located the public offices of the President and his private secretaries. The grounds around the building are neatly kept, and during the favorable seasons present a beautiful appearance. Concerts, by the Marine Band, are given in the grounds south of the mansion every Saturday afternoon during the summer months, and always attract a gay and fashionable assemblage. In the grounds north of the building there stands a bronze statue of Jefferson, the gift of Captain Levy, United States Navy, presented to, but never officially received by the government. Public receptions are usually given by the President semi-monthly, during the later winter months, in the evening, and also upon every New Year's Day. Interviews can be had for public business usually between the hours of 11 and 1 upon every business day, except cabinet-days, when he is closeted with the cabinet for consultation. The public, however, while they may remember that the President is supposed to be the "servant of the people," and that a portion of his time may be devoted to receiving the congratulations and general hand-shakings of the "sovereigns," should not forget that his time is very precious, and that their interviews, unless upon important business, and *at his request*, should not be prolonged beyond two or three minutes.

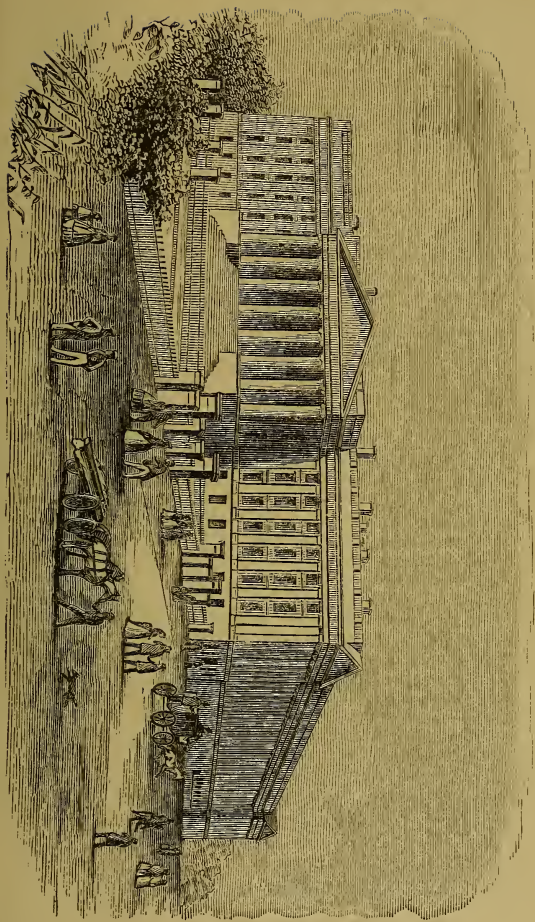
Opposite the east side of the Executive Mansion is the

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The appearance of this building, from the outside, is at once appropriate and pleasing, and its harmonious architecture, massiveness, and surroundings, especially when viewed on the west side, are extremely imposing, the dimensions being, length four hundred and sixty-five feet, width two hundred and sixty-six feet. The larger portion is built of granite, from Dix Island quarries. On the north front, in the centre of the pavement, is a beautiful fountain, built of granite, and on the western front is another, having its basin of the same material. On the south front there will shortly be placed a bronze equestrian statue of Ulysses S. Grant, as General of the Armies of the United States. This statue is to be erected by the contributions of citizens.

The interior of the building is no less gratifying to the beholder, and is admirably suited to the uses intended. With the exception of the centre, or older portion of the building, the rooms are large, commodious, airy, well lighted and furnished. The officers connected with the Treasury Department are, the Secretary, or head of the Department; First and Second Comptrollers, and a Comptroller of the Currency; a Commissioner of Customs, Commissioner of Revenue, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue; six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, and Solicitor, and the officers in charge of the Light-house Board and Coast Survey. There are also a Director in charge of Statistics, a Supervising Architect, and a Superintendent of the building. The office of the Second Auditor is in Winder's Building, opposite the Navy Department; and that of the Sixth Auditor in the building of the Post-office Department.

With a written order from the Secretary, and under the direction of the Superintendent, the visitor can be admitted to the Printing Division of the National Currency Bureau; but he must be unaccompanied by ladies, they not being admitted under any circumstances, except as employees. Heretofore, all the notes and bonds of the United States have been manufactured here, and the process is exceedingly novel and interesting. The ponderous hydraulic presses, the delicate cutting and counting-machines, the manufacture of paper and envelopes, the printing of the notes, and the intricate paths they are compelled to pursue, in process of manufacture, all present a busy and interesting scene. From a visit to the Loan Branch, Redemption Division, and Cash-rooms of the Treasurer's Office, the visitor obtains some idea of the financial operations of the government. The redemption and mutilation, and the counting of the United States currency is, in these offices, an interesting proceeding.



UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Cash-room itself is magnificent. Its walls are constructed of Sienna, Italian, and Pyrenean marble, with columns of white Tennessee and Carrara marble. In combination with these are the red and dove-colored Tennessee. The floor is laid with white and red marble. From the ceilings hang gorgeous chandeliers. The furniture is of solid mahogany, and to secure the counters from outside intrusion, they are surmounted with a partition of heavy plate glass.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

occupies the building on the west side of the executive mansion, and faces Pennsylvania Avenue. The present edifice is insignificant and time-worn in its appearance, but will shortly give place to an imposing structure, which has been commenced on the same site. It will be built of granite quarried at Dix Island, Maine, and Richmond, Va., and will correspond somewhat in appearance with the Treasury building.

The War Department is under the supervision of the Secretary of War, assisted by the Adjutant-General, Quarter-master-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, Surgeon-General, and chiefs of the Bureaus of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Service, Freedmen's Affairs, and Military Justice. The most of these bureaus have all their rooms in the department building proper, but this not being adequate for the accommodation of all, some are located in adjacent buildings hired for the purpose. The office of the commanding general of the army is in the main building, where many trophies of the late war are exhibited.

Under the direction of the Signal Office, the useful and remarkably accurate meteorological reports for the benefit of commerce are daily made and published. The office of the chief signal officer is at present located in a house (formerly the residence of Jefferson Davis) on G Street, very near the department building. It is here that the weather reports are daily received, by telegraph, from the observers stationed in different sections of the country. The instruments in use are exceedingly delicate and accurate, being of the most improved patterns.

The Freedmen's Bureau occupies portions of the building attached to the Howard University, situated on Seventh Street, some distance away from the department building.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

occupies the building a little south of and similar in appearance to the War Department edifice. The building already com-

menced and referred to in the description of the War Department will cover the site of the present Navy Department, and the south wing of it will be occupied by the latter department. The Secretary of the Navy, and the officers in charge of the several bureaus, namely: Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Navigation, Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair, have their offices in this building and in Winder's Building opposite. One of the most interesting branches of the department is

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY,

located some distance west of the department. It is used principally for the purposes of hydrographical research, although astronomical observations are made to an important extent. As may be conjectured, there are many objects of rare interest to be seen here; and all the instruments and appurtenances are of the finest and most valuable kind. The elevated site on which the Observatory stands, before the country became settled, was the camp of a tribe of Indians, to whom all the territory in this region belonged, and who are thus described by Captain John Smith: "Such great and well-proportioned men are seldom seen; for they seem like giants to the English — yea, and to their neighbors; yet, seemed of an honest and simple disposition, and with much ado restrained from adoring us as God." Many strange and wonderful legends are connected with this spot.

Another exceedingly interesting branch of this department is

THE NAVY-YARD,

located in the eastern section of the city, on the Anacostia River (the eastern branch of the Potomac). The grounds comprise about three hundred and fifty-seven acres, and are approached, on the land side, through a handsome gateway, contiguous to which are several guns, trophies of naval warfare, the inscription on each stating its history. The workshops, ordnance stores, mementos of maritime adventure, ship-houses, and frequently monitors and war-vessels, present objects of interest sufficient to occupy very profitably the time of the visitor. Near the yard are the Marine Barracks and Marine Hospital.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

at present occupies a building belonging to the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Washington. The building is located on

Fourteenth Street, and is temporarily occupied by the department until more suitable accommodations are provided. It was in this building that the Joint High Commission held its sessions in the spring of 1871, and framed the Treaty of Washington as a basis for the settlement of the existing points of difference between our government and Great Britain. All the passports necessary for American citizens travelling abroad are issued here; also pardons by the President in favor of convicted offenders against United States laws. The library of the department contains a remarkable collection of curious state papers.

The old State Department Building stood on the spot where is now the beautiful north wing of the Treasury Department. As soon as the structure already referred to as the future location for the War and Navy Departments is ready, the State Department will be transferred to it also, thus bringing nearly all of the executive departments of the government in close proximity to each other.

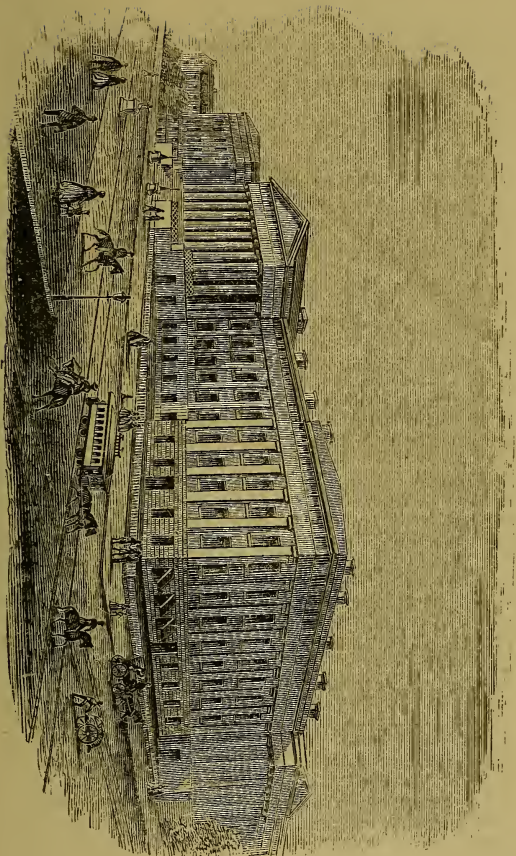
THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

is located on the square bounded by Seventh and Eighth, and E and F Streets, about half way between the Capitol and Executive Mansion, and three squares north of Pennsylvania Avenue. This is the site of the first post-office, which was burnt in December, 1836. The present building is one of the finest structures in Washington. The architecture is Corinthian, and with a material of white marble gives an effect altogether beautiful and imposing. It has a front extending two hundred and four feet on E Street, north, with wings of three hundred feet, on Seventh and Eighth Streets.

In the archway of the entrance for the mail-wagons, on the Eighth Street side, is a well executed piece of sculpture, representing the advantages of steam and electricity. The Dead-letter office is a bureau of the department well worth a visit, where all the unmailable and misdirected letters from the many thousand post-offices throughout the country are sent and opened. All letters, of which the names and addresses of the writers can be ascertained, are returned. Those not returnable, containing photographs or anything of value, are filed, and those without inclosures only are destroyed.

In the rear of the building, and opening on F Street, is the general delivery of the City Post-office, the accommodations being commodious and pleasant. It occupies a conveniently central position, and is in all respects worthy of the city and of the important interests it represents.

UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE



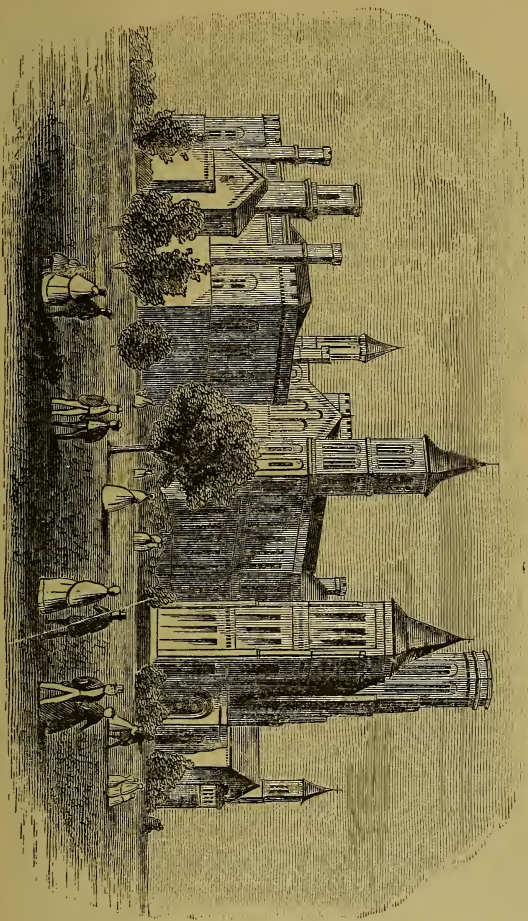
THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

is located in the Patent Office Building. This magnificent structure, the object of which stands so closely connected with mechanical and social progress, is in all respects admirably adapted to its purpose. The principal front, with its splendid portico, in exact imitation of that of the Pantheon, looks down Eighth Street. The grand entrance is here approached by a flight of granite steps, opening into a spacious hall, from which a two-fold flight of marble steps conducts to the fine galleries above; the centre portion of the building is applied to the purposes of the Patent Office. The east wing gives accommodation to the Secretary of the Interior and his assistants, together with the Commissioner of Patents and his staff, on the ground floor. In other parts of the building are the rooms of the General Land Office, Indian Bureau, and Census Office. One splendid saloon designated the National Gallery, constitutes the second floor, where are deposited seemingly innumerable models of patents, but which are really so classified and arranged as to be easily found, curiosities and mementos of national history, specimens of home manufactures, and other objects of interest. A four-fold range of columns, of massive Doric architecture, rising to the height of twenty feet, and from which spring a series of arched ceilings ten feet higher, give dignity and adornment to this elegant apartment. When, in connection with this, we take the fine cylindrical arch, rising superior to the others, and admitting light from above by its central aperture of thirteen feet diameter, we are constrained to acknowledge the grand and imposing character of the whole. The other halls on the same level are on an equally magnificent scale, and in style corresponding with that already referred to — opening by lofty archways into the vast gallery just described, and giving in all a range of galleries of most extensive dimensions. This department also leases, for the use of the Pension Bureau, the Seaton House, lately used as a hotel, on Louisiana Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

is presided over by the Attorney-General of the United States, and is accommodated in the south wing of the Treasury Department Building. It is the duty of the head of this department to prosecute and conduct all cases for the government appearing before the Supreme Court; and to render an opinion upon all legal points referred to him by the executive officers of the national government.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.



THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

occupies the building in the square of ground a short distance south of Pennsylvania Avenue and between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets. It is destined to become one of the most important and useful branches of the government. The grounds and building present a handsome appearance; and the former give ample field for experimental farming and gardening. There is nothing more attractive in the city than the gorgeous flower-beds in front of the building at the favorable seasons. A large conservatory on the western side is filled with rare plants and specimens of horticulture, which afford ample opportunity to the student of botany and lover of flowers to examine and admire. The interior of the main building presents a cheerful appearance; and the museum on the second floor contains everything that is rare and curious in the vegetable world, and is worth a prolonged visit. East of the Agricultural Department Building is

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

This building is different in architecture from any other in the city, being of the Lombardian order, and is built of light-red sandstone, obtained from Seneca Creek, about twenty-three miles from Washington. There are nine towers to the building, the main one being one hundred and fifty feet high. The corner-stone was laid May 1st, 1847. The founder and endower of this institution was James Smithson, a man of high scientific attainments, a native and resident of England. The legality of his bequest was tested in the English courts; but a final decision resulted in placing \$515,169 in the treasury of the United States, for the accomplishment of the object of the testator, namely, "*The increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.*" This sum still remains intact, the interest upon it having been so managed as not only to erect this handsome building but to give its purposes proper support. The scientific results of the various exploring expeditions are stored here; and the Museum of Natural History and collections of curiosities, native and foreign, which have recently been increased by the addition of the collection from the Land Office, are the largest and best in America. The library contains many rare and valuable works. The scientific investigations, conducted by the officers of the institution, are prominent and important; and their results are appreciated by all similar institutions throughout the world. The building was seriously damaged by fire in 1865, but has since been repaired.

The tall shaft of marble west of the Department of Agriculture, and so distinctly seen from all parts of the city, is the unfinished

WASHINGTON MONUMENT,

the corner-stone of which was laid July 4th, 1848. The original design contemplates a square column six hundred feet high, and, by the subscriptions of the people, a height of one hundred and eighty-four feet has been attained; but for more than ten years these contributions have been so small as to barely keep the present pile in repair. The design furnished by Robert Mills was a grand conception, and can be seen at the office in the monument grounds. Lining the inside of the monument, and also in the sheds erected near, are to be seen blocks of stone contributed by every nation, and by almost every class of people of all nations, bearing suitable inscriptions, and intended to testify a universal respect for the great and good man. A feeling of sadness, almost of shame, comes over the visitor as he contemplates this unfinished structure. But history teaches us, by numerous examples, that such stupendous works, even in older, larger, and more wealthy nations, were never built by voluntary contributions.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Just north of the Naval Observatory, in a circular piece of ground situated at the intersection of several streets with Pennsylvania Avenue, and forming a pleasant little park, is the equestrian statue of Washington, modeled and cast in bronze by Clark Mills, by order of Congress, at a cost of \$50,000. The artist has chosen as the proper illustration of his subject that eventful moment in the life of Washington, when, at the battle of Princeton, he turned the scale in favor of his country's cause by exposing his own person at the head of his troops, and rallying them on to victory. The likeness is said to be one of the best in existence.

THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL

is located on the extreme southern limit of the city, at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, and is in full view from the Navy-yard. Death dealing implements of war, of every imaginable construction and material, may be found here; also a museum containing offensive and defensive war material from every nation, arranged with military precision, and in so neat and orderly a manner as to form a curious attraction. Curiosities from the battle-fields in the late war form a feature of special interest.

Just north of and contiguous to the Arsenal grounds formerly stood the Penitentiary buildings; but by a late act of Congress, all convicts in the District must be taken to the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary, and such parts of the building as were not required for the use of the Arsenal were razed to the ground. It was here that the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln were tried and convicted; and on a spot which can be pointed out, Payne, Herold, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt were hung and afterward buried. The spot where Booth's body was deposited, and about which affair there was so much mystery, can also be easily shown. The entrance to the Arsenal grounds faces Four-and-a-half Street.

THE COLUMBIA ARMORY

is the grim and solid looking building in the square on Seventh Street, east of the Smithsonian Institution. This place is used by the District militia as a drill ground and head-quarters, and is now being improved for these purposes.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM,

a branch of the Surgeon-general's Office, is located on Tenth Street, between E and F Streets, in the building formerly known as Ford's Theatre, and where the assassination of President Lincoln occurred. The interior of the building has been so altered as to leave no trace of its old appearance, and consequently considerable of the interest it would otherwise have, in connection with the scene of the assassination, is lost. It is now cheerful and commodious within, and is divided into several apartments, devoted to the investigation of everything that may be useful in the *materia medica* of the army. The results of these examinations are carefully recorded, have been of incalculable assistance, and as far as possible are exhibited to those interested.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world, is located directly north of the Capitol. Nearly all the printing and binding required by Congress, and the numerous government departments in Washington, is done in this building, and the most recent and perfect machinery is used in the execution of the work. Several hundred hands are employed, and the scene presented during working hours is busy and interesting.

Opposite the Capitol grounds, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, are

THE PROPAGATING GARDENS,

where rare plants from all parts of the world can be seen in full bloom, a sight at once delightful and curious. Beautiful and healthy specimens of the date, fan, and other palm-trees, banana, India rubber, coffee, and cinnamon-trees, and a great number of tropical plants, are to be seen here. There are several thousand specimens in the collection, arranged in different conservatories according to the required temperature.

THE COAST SURVEY OFFICE

is in a neat and commodious building on Capitol Hill, and within a few steps of the southern entrance to the Capitol grounds. The results of the coast surveys of the United States are forwarded here and prepared for publication.

THE GOVERNMENT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

is located on the bank of the Eastern Branch, opposite the Navy-yard. The building is large and beautifully proportioned, occupies an elevated and commanding site, and in all its arrangements, internal and external, is a model institution. It was built under authority of an act of Congress, and is for the accommodation of the insane of the army and navy of the United States, and of the District of Columbia.

The bridge spanning the stream, and leading to the Insane Asylum, is the one traversed by the murderers Booth and Herold, in their flight on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

With two or three exceptions, all the Ambassadors from foreign countries reside in Washington. Information regarding them can be obtained at the State Department.

PUBLIC PARKS AND GROUNDS.

The city of Washington enjoys abundant opportunities for the circulation of fresh air, no small advantage in a large and growing city. Its broad avenues and wide streets, by their peculiar arrangement, create large open spaces — triangles and circles — at points of intersection, which are, in common with several other open pieces of land, secured to the federal government, and known as government reservations. Of these, the most beautiful and attractive is the circle at the intersection of

Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues with Fourteenth Street, Northwest, where a tasteful fountain and an ornamental iron inclosure have been erected. A set of stone furniture of rustic design and elaborate finish, the work of a distinguished Neapolitan artist, has been placed here, and adds greatly to the attractions of the locality.

The continuous stretch of ground comprising about two hundred acres, and extending from the Capitol grounds to the Monumental grounds (or Park of the Washington Monument), and indicated on the map as Government Reservation No. 2, although popularly called the Mall, it is proposed to improve with walks and drives, trees and shrubbery, fountains and ornamental works of various kinds. Congressional action must provide the authority and means, which ere long will be forthcoming, and then Washington will have one of the finest pleasure grounds of the country.

The grounds of the Capitol, Executive Mansion, and other public buildings are, in fact, beautiful public parks, and in addition thereto are the following:

LA FAYETTE SQUARE,

directly opposite and north of the Executive Mansion. It is a favorite place of resort, and its delightful shade and pleasant retreats during the warm season daily attract large numbers of people. In the centre of the square stands

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF JACKSON.

The material used in casting this statue is made principally of the guns captured by General Jackson at Pensacola, and the four brass-six-pounders, at the base of the pedestal, were captured by the hero at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815. The entire height of the statue and pedestal is sixteen feet, and the centre of gravity is so nicely calculated that no other means are required to maintain the statue balanced in its position upon the hind feet of the horse. The entire cost was \$30,000.

FRANKLIN SQUARE,

between I and K, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Northwest. Extensive improvements now being made, when completed, will make this the equal of La Fayette Square.

SCOTT SQUARE,

Vermont Avenue, between I and K Streets, Northwest.

FARRAGUT SQUARE,

Connecticut Avenue, between I and K Streets, Northwest.

JUDICIARY SQUARE,

surrounding the City Hall, fronting Louisiana Avenue, at the head of Four-and-a-half Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Northwest.

ARMORY SQUARE,

south of the Canal, and east of the Smithsonian Institution, Southwest.

LINCOLN PARK,

at the eastern terminus of East Capitol Street.

The above are in various states of attractiveness but they, with several other pieces of government land in the city, are undergoing improvements to such a degree as the Congressional appropriations will allow, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, who has charge of all the government grounds in the District.

OFFICES OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The new territorial form of government has been in operation so short a time that its offices are but temporarily located in buildings hired for the purpose, although it is ultimately intended to erect appropriate edifices, which will adorn the city, and be convenient in every respect for the occupancy of government officials. The principal officers are at present occupying the Morrison Building on Four-and-a-half Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, and a portion of

THE CITY HALL.

This building was commenced in the year 1820, and after a long period, during which it remained in a fragmentary state, was brought to its present extent in 1850. The original plan contemplates a much larger structure, the portion already completed embracing only one wing. It presents a commanding appearance, with a front, in stucco, of two hundred feet. The location is on Judiciary Square, at the head of Four and-a-half Street, and facing Louisiana Avenue. The uses to which it is devoted are quite varied ; including the District Courts, the

office for recording title deeds of District real estate, several offices of the territorial government, and business chambers for a number of city attorneys. As a piece of architecture it ranks high, being distinguished by great elegance and symmetry. In the centre of the open space in front stands a monument to President Lincoln, erected in 1868 by the residents of Washington, and designed by one of its citizens.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

WASHINGTON ALMS-HOUSE.

THIS handsome edifice, dedicated to corporate charity, and the restraint and reformation of petty offenders, occupies an elevated site east of the Capitol, and is a rare specimen of the right building in the right place. Its architecture is pleasing and durable without unnecessary expense; and a visit to it will repay any visitor interested in such subjects.

THE REFORM SCHOOL,

for the correction and improvement of juvenile offenders, is located on the government farm, near Georgetown, and is an interesting institution.

THE PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,

is chartered by Congress, and sums of money necessary for its proper support are annually donated by that body. It is intended to receive invalid or outcast persons, who are in bodily suffering, and is under the care of a board of prominent physicians of the city, and the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church. The building, which is attractive in its outward appearance, and arranged with every comfort within, is situated on the corner of Second Street East, and D Street South, in a very healthy location, a short distance south of the Capitol. Visitors are received daily.

THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL

for Women and Lying-in-Asylum is chartered similarly to the above mentioned and devoted to the objects indicated by its

name. It is not, however, under the charge of any religious denomination, as is the case with Providence Hospital.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

occupies the wooden structures in Judiciary Square, in the rear of the City Hall, and is doing a noble work in behalf of needy and erring women and half orphaned or neglected children. The association supplies employment to women seeking work, and a home to many that otherwise would suffer for the ordinary comforts of life.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

have a handsome building at the corner of Ninth and D Streets, where the stranger will always find a welcome. The rooms are open from nine A. M. to ten P. M. Newspapers and magazines, religious and secular, from all parts of the country, are to be found in the reading-rooms. The library embraces about twenty thousand volumes, of nearly every class of literature, and is free to all to read in the rooms; and by the payment of an annual fee of two dollars, books can be taken away. The membership fee, entitling to all the privileges of the association, is three dollars annually. A first-class gymnasium and bowling alley are in the building, and under the direction of the association.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR THE BEST
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

Our extended experience in the manufacture of the finest uniform clothing for

Officers of the Army and Navy,

CADET UNIFORMS FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY, and for several of the leading State Universities and Colleges;

Full and Fatigue Dress for the National Guard,

AND

UNIFORMS FOR BOYS' WEAR AT SCHOOL,

has made us entirely familiar with every detail of this peculiar business, and our determination to surpass all competition in the style, durability, and economy of our

MILITARY WORK,

has been fully crowned with success. We claim to offer unequaled facilities for producing

Elegant and Durable Uniforms

of every description; and we especially excel in all work requiring gold lace, which we put upon the garments by a special process, with remarkable exactness and brilliancy.

DEVLIN & CO.,

No. 1113 Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*459 and 461 Broadway, corner Grand Street,
258 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren Street*

NEW YORK.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

LINCOLN HALL,

one of the best audience rooms in the city, capable of seating about twelve hundred persons, is in the Association Building, and is the popular place for amusements and exhibitions suitable for cultivated and refined audiences.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE,

on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets;

MASONIC HALL,

corner of Ninth and F Streets, are the principal places of attraction during the amusement season.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

is located at the head of Fourteenth Street, and to the citizens of Washington is a source of especial pride, having, from the date of its incorporation in 1821, maintained a high position as a centre of learning. Its organization embraces the various university courses, and in the law, medical, and theological departments is especially popular. Its library contains nearly ten thousand volumes.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

takes its name from its location, and is owned and controlled by clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. This college has a very extensive influence, embracing at all times in its roll of students representatives from every portion of this continent; and its systems of study are so thorough and progressive that it deservedly enjoys a national reputation of the highest order. The graduates of its medical department include many bright lights of the profession, that reflect great credit upon their *alma*

mater. The college library numbers thirty thousand volumes, including many ancient and curious manuscripts and missals.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY

is located on Seventh Street, just outside the northern boundary line of Washington City, and although founded less than five years since, has already made a wide reputation as an institution of learning. Its special feature is the admission of students without regard to race or color, and its advantages are chiefly enjoyed by colored men. The law and medical branches are admirably conducted, and very flourishing.

GONZAGA COLLEGE,

a Roman Catholic institution, on F Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets;

WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE,

corner of Seventh and L Streets;

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY,

and

UNIVERSITY FOR THE BLIND,

are all prominent and efficient institutions.

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND

is one of the best establishments of the kind in the country. It is located in the northeastern portion of the city, in a pleasant suburb, familiarly known as Kendall Green.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The most attractive are the Franklin Building, at the corner of Thirteenth and K Streets, Northwest; the Wallach, on Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street, Southeast; the Seaton, on I Street, between First and Second Streets, Northwest; and the Jefferson, corner Sixth Street and Virginia Avenue, Southwest. These are all large and beautiful, the arrangements for the purposes intended being so complete as to command the admiration and approval of many visitors.

ART.



MR. W. W. CORCORAN, a wealthy banker and liberal patron of art, has erected, entirely at his own expense, the beautiful building, at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, known as

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY,

which has been fitted up with especial accommodations for the exhibition of pictures and sculpture. Mr. Corcoran has appointed a board of trustees to control the building and its objects, and these gentlemen are preparing as rapidly as possible for the reception of contributions. The structure was erected before the late war, by which the noble design of the founder was unfortunately interrupted for a season, and the premises, being needed by the government, were taken for the use of one of the bureaus of the Quartermaster-general's office. It was surrendered about a year ago, and repairs were immediately commenced, which are now nearly finished.

Mr. Corcoran has a large collection of paintings and statuary, which, until recently, were accessible to the public on certain days at his residence, corner of Sixteenth and H Streets, but at present his gallery is closed to the public. This collection includes Powers' "Greek Slave," and other choice statuary, with a fine selection of paintings, both ancient and modern. It is, however, understood that Mr. Corcoran's private collection will soon be placed on permanent exhibition in the Corcoran Art Gallery.¹

Mr. J. C. Maguire, at his residence on E Street, between Sixth and Seventh, has a fine collection of oil paintings, and Mr. Franklin Philp, 1311 K Street, has the largest and best collection of water color drawings owned by any private individual in the United States. These gentlemen are always ready to exhibit their art treasures to appreciative visitors.

¹ The gallery will be opened to the public some time during the month of October, 1872.

STREET RAILWAYS.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY,

(COMMONLY CALLED THE F STREET LINE.)

Office, corner of New York Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

The eastern terminus is near the Capitol, whence the cars run through portions of D, Fifth, F, Fourteenth, H, and Seventeenth streets, and Pennsylvania Avenue, passing the B. & O. R. R. depot, City Hall, Post-office Department, Patent Office, St. Cloud Hotel, Ebbitt House, the Arlington, La Fayette Square, and within one square of the Treasury Department and Executive Mansion, to the Corcoran Art Gallery and War and Navy Departments.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office, No. 200 New Jersey Avenue.

Georgetown is the western terminus of this line, whence its cars run through Pennsylvania Avenue, passing the Corcoran Art Gallery, War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, Executive Mansion, La Fayette Square, Willard's, Imperial, Kirkwood, National, Metropolitan, St. James, Continental, Washington, and St. Charles Hotels, Congressional Conservatory, the Capitol, B. & O. R. R. depot, to the Marine Barracks and Navy-yard.

The blue cars run between Georgetown and the B. & O. R. R. depot only; but the red cars traverse the entire route.

This railroad has two branches, for which transfer tickets can be obtained. The principal one of these starts from the foot of Seventh Street, where it connects with the southern mail boats, and, crossing the main track at right angles, continues to the city boundary, within a few minutes' walk of Howard University, passing *en route* the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution, the Post-office Department, and the Patent Office. The other branch leaves the main line at the junction of New York Avenue and Fifteenth Street, opposite the Treasury Department, and runs thence, through New York Avenue and Fourteenth Street to the city boundary, passing the Department of State.

COLUMBIA STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

The cars of this line start from the junction of New York Avenue and Fifteenth Street, opposite the Treasury Department, running through New York Avenue and K Street, Massachusetts Avenue and H Street, passing the Government Printing Office, to the site of the old toll gate at the city boundary, on the Bladensburg road.

UNION STREET RAILWAY (not finished).

SILVER SPRINGS STREET RAILROAD (not finished),

will run from Boundary and Ninth Streets through Ninth to B Street, thence to the corner of Sixth Street, where the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. depot is located.

CEMETERIES.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY,

located in the extreme eastern section of the city, on the banks of the Anacostia River, is the oldest and best known in the city, and although the property of a corporation, has acquired its name from the custom, prevailing for many years, of erecting within it a monument to the memory of each Senator or Representative dying while in Congress.

OAK HILL CEMETERY

is on the heights of Georgetown, upon the western slope of the banks of Rock Creek, and is beautifully laid out in terraces and walks overshadowed by tall oak-trees. Many points command charming views of the exquisite scenery of the valley and the stream. There are already many grand monuments and elaborate vaults erected here. The vault belonging to the donor of the land, Mr. Corcoran, which stands upon the brow of the hill, in a very conspicuous and beautiful location, is surrounded by a primitive Grecian temple, of the Doric order, octagonal in form, and built

of white marble, at a cost of over \$25,000. The granite monument to Bodisco, the late Russian minister, is worthy of notice. The shaft was sent from St. Petersburg, by the Russian government. The entrance is graced by a tasteful Gothic lodge, of sandstone, and the stone chapel, overgrown with ivy, is a beautiful feature of the cemetery.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY

is located north of the city and near the old Soldiers' Home. Its avenues, trees, shrubbery, and monuments are beautiful and well kept.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE Masonic Order has a beautiful "Temple" at the corner of Ninth and F Streets, in which meetings are held every evening. There are nineteen lodges, seven chapters, and three commanderies. The lodge rooms are beautifully furnished and supplied with every convenience.

The Odd Fellows own a hall, on Seventh Street, between D and E Streets, admirably adapted to their purposes, which also has a large audience room for public exhibitions. There are thirteen lodges and four encampments, with meetings every evening.

The Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, Grand Army of the Republic, are well organized, and hold regular meetings.

LEADING HOTELS.

The Arlington, Vermont Avenue, near H Street.

Ebbitt House, corner of 14th and F Streets.

Imperial Hotel, E Street facing Pennsylvania Avenue, between 13th and 14th Streets.

*Kirkwood House, corner of 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Metropolitan Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th Streets.

National Hotel, corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th Street.

St. Cloud Hotel (European plan), corner of 9th and F Streets.

St. James Hotel (European plan), corner of 6th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

St. Marc Hotel (European plan), corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

*Willard's Hotel, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street.

Owen House (European plan), Pennsylvania Avenue, between 14th and 15th Streets.

* Hotels marked thus (*) were closed at this date, August, 1872.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Bank of Washington, corner of 7th and C Streets; President, William Gunton; Cashier, Charles A. James.

Jay Cooke & Co., 15th Street, opposite Treasury Department.

First National Bank, 15th Street opposite Treasury Department; President, H. D. Cooke; Cashier, H. C. Swain.

Second National Bank, F Street, near 7th Street, N. W.; President, John C. McKelden; Vice President, John O. Evans; Cashier, D. L. Eaton; Assistant Cashier, F. H. Gassaway.

Freedmen's Savings Bank, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the Treasury Department; President, J. W. Alvord; Cashier, William J. Wilson.

Lewis Johnson & Co, cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and 10th Street; President, Lewis Johnson; Cashier, L. J. Davis.

Middleton & Co., F Street, between 14th and 15th Streets.

National Bank of the Republic, cor. 7th and D Streets; President, Fitzhugh Coyle; Cashier, Charles Bradley.

National Metropolitan Bank, 15th Street, opposite Treasury; President, John B. Blake; Cashier, Moses Kelly.

Riggs & Co., cor. 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue; President, George W. Riggs; Cashier, W. C. Bestor.

Squire & Root, No. 1416 Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel.

Washington City Savings Bank, cor. 7th Street and Louisiana Avenue; President, J. B. Bryan; Treasurer, J. A. Ruff.
 National Savings Bank, cor. 15th Street and New York Avenue; President, H. A. Willard; Treasurer, B. P. Snyder.
 National Safe Deposit Company, cor. 15th Street and New York Avenue; President, George H. Plant.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH architecture in the national capital has improved greatly during the past five years, and to-day each leading denomination has one or more church-buildings that are elegant and attractive. These are: The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal, erected at a cost of about \$250,000. This church is now being finished by the addition of a lofty spire, and a chime of bells. The President and Vice-President, Chief Justice, and many other dignitaries are regular attendants. The Foundry Church, belonging to the same denomination, is worthy of mention. The other principal churches are as follows: Presbyterian, First, New York Avenue, and Fourth; Roman Catholic, St. Aloysius and St. Dominic's; Episcopal, Trinity; Baptist, Calvary; and Congregationalist, First Church. Several other denominations have edifices which are commodious and comfortable, although without special claims to architectural beauty. The hours of service on the Sabbath are generally with all the denominations the same, namely, 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath-school services at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The following is a list of the names and locations of all the churches and pastors:—

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Metropolitan. cor. 4½ and C streets. None assigned.
 Foundry, cor. 14th and G streets. Rev. S. A. Wilson, Pastor.
 Wesley Chapel, cor. 5th and F streets. Rev. R. W. Black.
 McKindree Chapel, Massachusetts Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. Rev. G. W. Cooper.
 Fourth Street (formerly East Wash.), 4th Street, near G, s. e. Rev. Chas. McElfresh.
 Hamline Chapel, cor. 9th and P streets. Rev. G. G. Baker.

- Ryland Chapel, cor. 10th and D streets, *s. w.* Rev. Samuel Shannon.
- Union Chapel, 20th Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Rev. S. M. Hartsock.
- Gorsuch Chapel, cor. 4½ and L streets, *s. w.* Rev. Wm. C. Mullin.
- Fletcher Chapel, cor. 4th Street and New York Avenue. Rev. James P. Wilson.
- Waugh Chapel, cor. 4th and A streets, *s. e.* Rev. E. D. Owen.
- Providence Chapel, cor. 2d and I streets, *n. e.*
- "Ninth Street" (formerly Wesley *Mission*), cor. 9th and S streets. Rev. F. B. Rice.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

- 9th Street, between E and F streets. Rev. E. I. Drinkhouse.
- Virginia Avenue near Navy-yard, *s. e.* Rev. Joseph P. Wilson.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, SOUTH.

- Mount Vernon Place, cor. 9th and K streets. Rev. S. S. Rozzell; Rev. — Kern, assistant.

PRESBYTERIAN.

- First Church, 4½ Street, near C Street. Dr. B. Sunderland.
- New York Avenue, N. Y. Avenue, between 13th and 14th streets. Rev. S. S. Mitchell.
- Fourth Church, 9th Street, near G Street. Dr. J. C. Smith.
- Assembly's, cor. Massachusetts Avenue and 5th Street. Dr. C. B. Boynton.
- Sixth Church, 6th Street, near Maryland Avenue, *s. w.* Rev. Mason Noble.
- Western, H Street, between 19th and 20 streets. Rev. J. N. Coombs.
- Metropolitan (formerly "Capitol Hill"), 4th Street, between B Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, *n. e.* Dr. John Chester.
- Seventh Street, 7th Street, between D and E streets, *s. w.* Rev. B. F. Bittinger.
- North, North Street, between 9th and 10th streets.
- Gurley (New), Boundary Street, near 7th Street.
- Central, 5th Street, between D and E streets. Rev. A. W. Pitzer.
- Reformed, 1st Street, between N and O streets, *s. w.* Rev. — Johnson.
- German Reformed, 6th and N streets. Rev. J. W. Ebbinghouse.

EPISCOPAL.

- Christ, G Street, between 6th and 7th streets, *s. e.* Rev. Wm. McGuire.
- St. John's, cor. 16th and H streets. Rev. John V. Lewis.
- Trinity, cor. 3d and C streets. Dr. Thomas G. Addison.
- Epiphany, G Street, between 13th and 14th streets. Rev. W. F. Watkins.
- Ascension, H Street, between 9th and 10th streets. Dr. Hutton.
- Grace, D Street, between 8th and 9th street, *s. w.* Rev. A. Holmead.
- Incarnation, cor. N and 12th streets. Rev. O. Hubert.
- St. Paul's, cor. 23d Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Rev. A. Jackson.
- St. Mark's, A Street, between 2d and 3d streets, *s. e.* Rev. C. H. Shield.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

- St. Patrick's, corner 10th and F streets. Rev. J. A. Walter; Rev. J. J. Kane, assistant.
- St. Peter's, 3d Street. Rev. F. E. Boyer; Rev. S. Rabbia, assistant.
- St. Matthew's, corner 15th and H streets. Rev. C. I. White, D. D.; Rev. Jas. McDevitt, ass't.
- St. Mary's (German), 5th near H streets. Rev. Mathias Alig.
- St. Dominic's, corner 6th and F streets, *s. w.* Rev. — Coll, O. P.
- St. Aloysius, corner I and North Capitol streets. Rev. B. A. Maguire.
- Immaculate Conception, corner N and 8th streets. Rev. P. F. McCarthy.
- St. Stephen's, corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 25th Street. Rev. John McNally.
- St. Joseph's, corner 2d and C streets, *s. e.* Rev. B. F. Wiget, S. J.

BAPTIST.

- First Church, 13th, between G and H streets. Dr. J. H. Cuthbert.
- Second Church, corner 4th Street and Virginia Avenue.
- E Street Church, E Street between 6th and 7th streets. Rev. D. B. Jutten.
- Fifth Church, D, near 4 1-2 street, *s. w.* Rev. C. C. Meador.
- Calvary Church, corner 8th and H streets. Dr. I. W. Parker.

LUTHERAN.

St. Paul's (English), corner 11th and H streets.

Capitol Hill, do., corner 1st and C streets, *s. e.*

Memorial Chapel, do., corner M and 14th streets. Dr. J. G.

Butler and Rev. Wm. Parsons, associate pastors for the three.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Trinity, corner 4th and I streets. Rev. P. Brand.

Zion's, M Street, between 6th and 7th streets. Rev. W. Frey.

St. John's, 4 1-2 Street, *s. w.* Rev. W. Diche.

Concordia, corner G and 20th streets. Rev. G. L. Reitz.

HEBREW.

Washington Congregation (Reformed), 8th Street, between H and I streets. L. Goldberg, Reader.

Idas Israel Congregation (Orthodox), 426 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Rev. J. A. Cohen, officiating.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Church, corner 10th and G streets. Dr. J. E. Rankin.

UNITARIAN.

First Church, corner 6th and D streets. Rev. F. Hinckley.

CHRISTIAN.

Church, 14th between M and N streets. Rev. O. A. Bartholomew.

New Church (Swedenborgian), North Capitol Street between B. and C streets. Rev. Jabez Fox.

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COLORED CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.

First, 19th, corner I street. Rev. W. D. Anderson, pastor.

Second, 3d Street, near I. Rev. M. Gaskett, pastor.

Shiloh, L, between 16th and 17th streets, *n. w.* Rev. Wm. J. Walker, pastor.

- Old Side, N. Y. Avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, *n. w.*
 Third, 9th, *w.* between P and Q, *n.* streets. Rev. Wm. B. Jefferson, pastor.
 Zion, 2d, below L, *s. w.* Rev. Wm. Gibbons, pastor.
 Fifth, Vermont Avenue, near R Street. Rev. John H. Brooks, pastor.
 G. Street, between 6th and 7th streets, *s. w.* Rev. Wm. H. Lee, pastor.

CATHOLIC.

- St. Martin's, 15th between L and M streets, *n. w.* Rev. Felix Barrotti, pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

- St. Mary's, 23d, between G and H streets. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 1-2 P. M. Rev. John A. Graves, minister.

METHODIST.

- Asbury M. E., 11th, corner K streets. Rev. W. W. Foreman, pastor.
 Israel M. E., South Capitol, corner B Street, *s.* Rev. Geo. T. Watkins, pastor.
 John Wesley, Connecticut Avenue, between L and M streets, *n.* Rev. George Bosley, pastor.
 Little Ebenezer M. E., D. Street, between 4th and 5th streets, *s. e.* Rev. Tilman Jackson, pastor.
 Union Bethel M. E., M, *n.* between 15th and 16th streets, *w.* Rev. D. P. Seaton, pastor.
 Galbraith Chapel, L, between 4th and 5th streets. Rev. John E. Price, pastor.
 Eighth, between C and E streets. Rev. J. B. Anderson, pastor.
 Union Wesley Chapel, 23d, *w.* near L, *n.* street. Rev. Jacob B. Trusty, pastor.
 Wesley Zion Chapel, C, between 2d and 3d streets, *s. w.* Rev. Jacob P. Haines, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

- 15th Street Presbyterian Church, 15th, between I and K streets, *n. w.* Vacant.

THE VICINITY OF WASHINGTON.

is remarkably full of historic interest; its landscape scenery is beautiful, and the suburban drives delightful.

To the northeast, about six miles from the city, is the village of

BLADENSBURG,

interesting principally as a battle-ground in the War of 1812. On the road are indications of lines of rifle-pits, heavy fortifications, and other marks of the late war. About four miles out, is the "old dueling ground," made memorable by the duels participated in by Senator Mason, Commodore Decatur, Henry Clay, John Randolph, Midshipman Locke, Doctor Johnson, A. J. Dallas, and many other prominent characters.

FORTIFICATIONS.

About two miles outside of Washington, and completely encircling the city, there was, during the war, a chain of fortifications, connected by a military road. There were more than fifty large forts, besides as many smaller batteries, which mounted more than one thousand guns, many of them of the heaviest calibre. All of the fortifications on the north and east sides have long since been dismantled, and are now either grass-grown or leveled with the surrounding earth.

DRIVE TO THE NORTH.

The section of country immediately north of the city is full of interest. Driving out of the road north of the Capitol, the beautiful cemetery of Glenwood is passed. Next appears what was, during the war, the site of Harewood Hospital, on the carefully kept and elegant grounds of Mr. W. W. Corcoran. West from this is

THE MILITARY ASYLUM,

or "Soldiers' Home," situated on an eminence commanding a grand and extensive view, and surrounded by grounds of almost matchless beauty, which are kept in perfect order by the infirm veterans of the army. The buildings themselves are handsome and commodious, and, during the summer months, the Presi-

dent and family have the privilege of residing in one of them. President Lincoln made this his summer residence. In the rear of the Asylum is a soldiers' cemetery covering many acres, handsomely fenced in, beautifully and tenderly cared for, and ornamented with flower-beds, evergreens, shrubbery, and clinging vines. Here sleep thousands of those who, a few years ago, in all the vigor of manhood left home and kindred to pour out their life's blood for the national defense. A simple head-board, painted white, having inscribed on it in black letters the name and rank, marks each grave. North of the Asylum is the

ROCK CREEK CHURCH.

a solemn looking edifice, built in the time of Washington, originally of brick brought from England, but since rebuilt in more modern style and material.

BATTLE GROUND.

From the Military Asylum and the Rock Creek Church a drive of nearly a mile brings the sight-seer to the Seventh Street road, and about two miles north is the spot where the conflict occurred between the Confederates and the Sixth Army Corps. This was the nearest approach of the Southern troops to the city during the war; but, by the arrival of the Sixth Corps, their march was stayed. Their officers entertained themselves at Montgomery Blair's country residence, "Crystal Spring," which is just inside the city limits, on the Seventh Street road. Continuing the drive toward Georgetown, on the Rock Creek road, the location of the proposed public park is passed, which in natural beauty offers exceedingly rare advantages for the purpose. Taking the Fourteenth Street road, the favorite drive on pleasant afternoons of the possessors of fast teams, passing Columbian College and continuing west by a way having scenery remarkable for its rugged beauty,

GEORGETOWN,

Washington's twin city, is reached. It is three miles west of the Capitol, and separated from the city of Washington by Rock Creek, which is spanned by a beautiful iron bridge. The city is located upon high ground, and commands a beautiful prospect of the capital and the valley of the Potomac. It is a port of entry, carries on a considerable trade, and is the greatest shad and herring market in the United States; large quantities of these fish being caught in the Potomac and brought here for

packing. The flouring business is extensively carried on, and keeps ten mills in constant operation. Manufacturing has lately become an important interest; the natural advantages for water power being so abundant as only to require a reasonable outlay of capital to make them very profitable. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is carried over the Potomac at this place, upon an aqueduct one thousand four hundred and forty-six feet long and thirty-six feet high, costing in its construction two millions of dollars. The canal extends to Cumberland, a distance of one hundred and eighty-four miles, through a country teeming with mineral products. The entire cost of the work was \$12,000,000. There are eight churches in the city, two banks, a college, a nunnery, and several hotels.

LITTLE FALLS.

Three miles westward from Georgetown the Potomac forms a succession of cascades, designated the "Little Falls." The river at this point is exceedingly beautiful, and will abundantly reward the artist who shall properly delineate it. A substantial bridge here crosses the turbulent stream to the Virginia shore, and from it a drive of fifteen miles through an interesting hill and forest country leads to the

GREAT FALLS.

This romantic water-fall is a sublime specimen of the wildest mood of nature. Through jagged barriers of rock, the river forces its way with great vehemence. The entire scene is wild in the extreme, and exhibits the caprices of nature on a grand and beautiful scale.

From this point of the river the water used by the people of Washington is conveyed to the city by means of the

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

This vast enterprise has cost nearly three millions of dollars. Some conception of its construction may be had from the following official description of the country through which it passes: "The traveller ascending the banks of the Potomac from Georgetown to the Great Falls would conclude that a more unpromising region for the construction of an aqueduct could not be found. Supported by high walls against the face of jagged and vertical precipices, in continual danger of being undermined by the foaming torrent which boils below, the canal (the Chesapeake and Ohio) is a monument of the energy and daring of our engineers.

The route appears to be occupied, and no mode of bringing in the water, except by iron pipes secured to the rocks or laid in the bed of the canal, seems practicable. Such were my own impressions; and though I knew that in this age, with money, any achievement of engineering was possible, I thought the survey would be needed only to demonstrate by figures and measures the extravagance of such a work. But when the levels were applied to the ground, I found, to my surprise and gratification, that the rocky precipices and difficult passages were nearly all below the line which, allowing a uniform grade, would naturally be selected for our conduit; and that, instead of demonstrating the extravagance of the proposal, it became my duty to devise a work presenting no considerable difficulties, and affording no opportunities for the exhibition of any triumphs of science and skill."

There are, in all, upon this work eleven tunnels, some of them many hundred feet in length, and six bridges. The most remarkable of these is the bridge that spans a small tributary of the Potomac, called the Cabin John Creek, by a single arch, two hundred and twenty feet in span, and one hundred feet high. The receiving reservoir is formed by throwing a dam across a small stream known as the Powder-mill or Little Falls branch. The dam is of pounded earth, and floods above fifty acres, making a reservoir of irregular shape, containing, at a level of one hundred and forty feet above high-tide, 82,521,500 gallons. The water leaves it at a distance of three thousand feet from the point where it enters, and, in slowly passing across this pool, which deepens to thirty or forty feet near the exit, deposits most of its sediment. The Powder-mill branch supplies two or three millions of gallons of pure water daily to the reservoir. The Great Falls of the Potomac, from whence the supply of water is obtained, are nineteen miles distant.

The conduit is nine feet in dimensions, and discharges 67,596,400 gallons in twenty-four hours. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise may be formed by comparing the statement above given with the fact that the Croton Aqueduct supplies 37,000,000 gallons, and Philadelphia and Boston are only respectively guaranteed 15,000,000 and 10,176,570 gallons during the same period.

ARLINGTON.

This magnificent estate, formerly the property of George Washington Parke Custis, is situated directly opposite Georgetown, on the south bank of the Potomac. It became the property of the Lee family by inheritance, and, at the beginning of the

late war, was the residence of Colonel Robert E. Lee, afterward so prominent in the Confederate military service. The place is rich in historic memories of the past that make it a point of special interest, which is greatly enhanced by the events of the late war that centered here, and by the present conditions and surroundings of the place.

During the recent war the buildings were used for military purposes, and the grounds frequently for military camps; but having been subsequently bought by the government, at a tax-sale, it has been devoted to public uses. The Freedmen's Bureau has maintained here a large number of infirm and helpless emancipated slaves, and the renowned Freedmen's village has come into existence on the property.

A portion of the land is devoted to an extensive cemetery, where 15,589 soldiers have been buried. Of these seven hundred have been exhumed, but the date of removal is added to the inscription on the head boards, which are allowed to remain. There are over 4,000 unknown, of which 2,111, who fell at Bull Run and on the route to the Rappahannock, are interred under a granite monument near the entrance to the cemetery. Each grave, 13,478 in all, is marked with a neat head-board bearing the name of the deceased, and a register in the office of the superintendent gives further information.

THE LONG BRIDGE

connects Washington with the Virginia shore at a point between Arlington and Alexandria. The vicinity of these places still retains many vestiges of the war, some of the fortifications being maintained in military order.

ALEXANDRIA

is seven miles distant from Washington, with which city there is a constant communication by steamboat and railroad.

In the latter part of his life, George Washington was a pew-holder of Christ Church, in this city, and many reminiscences of that great man are preserved in the records of this ancient church, and also in the archives of Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Free and Accepted Masons, also located here. Alexandria is connected with Georgetown and the west by a canal, and a considerable manufacturing business is carried on.

About seven miles south of Alexandria is

MOUNT VERNON,

once the home, and now the resting-place of the immortal Washington. The estate is now the property of "The Women's Mount Vernon Association."

The tomb contains the remains of Washington and his wife Martha, and is a plain brick structure, having in front an iron-grating door, through which may be seen the sarcophagi inclosing the remains. The mansion contains many historical relics, among which may be mentioned the key of the Bastile, presented by La Fayette; portions of the military and personal furniture of Washington, family portraits and musical instruments, etc. Steamboats run from Washington to Mount Vernon daily; a portion of the passage money is devoted to the care and support of the buildings and grounds. This is the only money received from the people for this object.

The Mount Vernon steamboats stop at

FORT WASHINGTON,

on the opposite side of the river, about six miles from Alexandria. It was built in 1812, and strongly fortified during the late war.

OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

THE following code of official etiquette is generally recognized:

The President. — Business calls are received at all times and hours, when the President is disengaged; the morning hours are preferred. Special days and evenings are assigned each season for calls of respect; one morning and evening a week being usually designated for this purpose.

Receptions, which all persons are privileged to attend, are held during the winter season, generally once a week, between eight and ten o'clock in the evening; at which guests are expected in full dress and are presented by the usher.

The President holds a public reception on the first of January, when the Diplomatic Corps present themselves in court costume, and the officers of the army and navy in full dress

uniform. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government are received between the hours of eleven and twelve, after which the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, and civilians *en masse*.

The President accepts no invitations to dinner, and makes no calls or visits of ceremony; but is at liberty to visit, without ceremony, at his pleasure.

An invitation to dinner at the President's must be accepted in writing, and a previous engagement cannot take precedence.

The address of the Executive, in conversation, is *Mr. President*.

The Vice-President. — A visit from the Vice-President is due the President on the meeting of Congress. The Vice-President is entitled to the first visit from all others, which he may return by card or in person.

The Supreme Court. — The Judges call upon the President and Vice-President annually, upon the opening of the court and on the first day of January.

The Cabinet. — Members of the President's Cabinet call upon the President on New Year's Day. First calls are also due from them, by card or in person, to the Vice-President, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the meeting of Congress.

The Senate. — Senators call in person upon the President and Vice-President on the meeting of Congress and first day of January. They also call in person, or by card, upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the meeting of Congress.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives. — The Speaker calls upon the President on the meeting of Congress and the first day of January. The first call is also due from him to the Vice-President, on the meeting of Congress.

The House of Representatives. — Members of the House of Representatives call in person upon the President on the first day of January, and upon the Speaker of the House at the opening of each session. They also call, by card or in person, upon the President, Vice-President, Judges of the Supreme Court, Cabinet Officers, Senators, Speaker of the House, and Foreign Ministers, soon after the opening of each session of Congress.

Foreign Ministers. — The Diplomatic Corps call upon the President on the first day of January, and upon the Vice-President, Cabinet Officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, and Speaker of the House, by card or in person, on the first opportunity after presenting their credentials to the President. They also make an annual call of ceremony, by card or in person, upon the Vice-President, Judges of the Supreme Court,

Senators, and Speaker of the House, soon after the meeting of Congress.

The Court of Claims. — The Judges of the Court of Claims call in person upon the President on the first day of January. They also make first visits to Cabinet Officers and the Diplomatic corps, and call, by card or in person, upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Speaker and Members of the House, soon after the meeting of Congress.

The Families of Officials. — The rules which govern officials are also applicable to their families, in determining the conduct of social intercourse.

Receptions. — Besides the receptions of the President already specified, the Vice-President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, members of the Cabinet, and other government officials hold stated receptions which are usually known as "card receptions," to which none are expected except those receiving cards. There are some receptions, however, especially of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House, the announcements of which are made through the public press, that all persons are privileged to attend the same as the President's public levees.

Any individual, having legitimate business with any department, or any official from the President downward, will find that all reasonable requests are met with the utmost politeness. From the highest to the lowest, the conduct of the officials at the seat of government is regulated by a code of courtesy which is based upon the recognized sovereignty of the people. No fees are needed to procure access to the President or the chiefs of departments during the hours set apart for the approach of the public. If a document has been filed away in some dusty pigeon-hole for half a century, and you are entitled to peruse it, although it may require several days of labor, the proper officer will, in due time, produce it for your inspection. Nothing opposes the entrance of the humblest citizen; and patience seems to be the universal characteristic of every employee. Perhaps it may not be out of place to suggest, that an equal courtesy requires the visitor to avoid an unnecessary consumption of public time, by requesting what cannot be given, or asking questions which cannot be answered.

The general laws for social etiquette are the same everywhere, and are expressed in the terms, *politeness* and *good breeding*; and it is only necessary to observe these rules to insure proper conduct at public and private receptions.

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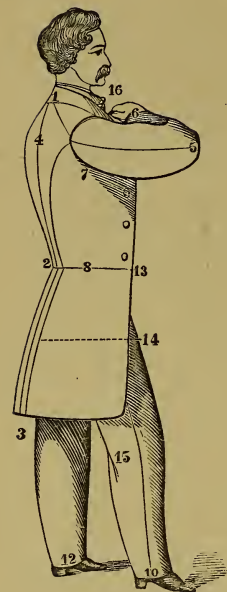
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- Length, from 1 to 13, with last two coat measures.
-

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Inside leg seam, from crotch, 12.

- Around the waist, under the coat, 8.
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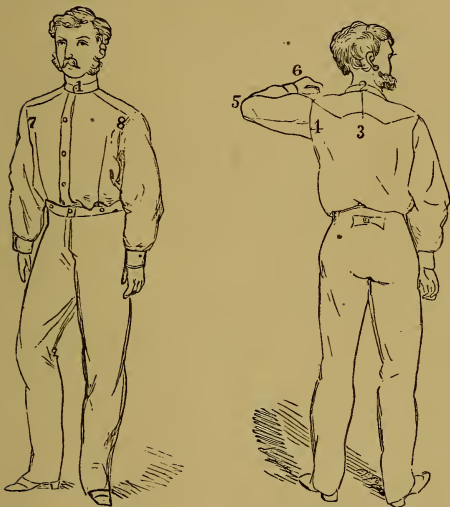
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